

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 23, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## COL. THANHouser

Will Be Appointed Consul to Matamoras Perhaps Today.

HE HAD THE CHOICE OF TWO PLACES

Mr. Quincy Left It to Him to Designate Which He Preferred.

LIVINGSTONE AND BISSELL CONFER.

The Indications Are That the Atlanta Post-  
office Papers Will Be Laid Before  
Mr. Cleveland an Early Day.

Washington, June 22.—(Special)—President Cleveland made quite a number of appointments for office today. Disappointment followed, of course, to those who saw the places they had longed for go elsewhere.

But there is one Georgian who need have nothing to regret, although the position he applied for was filled by a Tennessean.

Colonel Sam Thanhouser, of Atlanta, was an applicant for Piedras Negras, Mexico.

When the new consuls were appointed,

Jesse W. Sparks, of Tennessee was down for the Mexican consulate. Colonel Livingston, who has been putting in hard work for his Atlanta constituents had an interview with Assistant Secretary Quincy during the day and was told that Colonel Thanhouser could have his choice of either

of two places, one on the Pacific coast to the southwest of the City of Mexico or Matamoras on the Rio Grande. Colonel Livingston wired Colonel Thanhouser, asking if he wished either of these places and if so to designate which he would accept Matamoras.

Colonel Thanhouser's appointment may be made tomorrow. It is a very pleasant post, just across the river from Brownsville, Tex., and thirty miles above the mouth of the river. The salary is \$1,500 a year.

Call on Mr. Bissell.

Colonel Livingston had an interview with Mr. Bissell today regarding the Atlanta postoffice, but nothing of special importance occurred, as the big postmaster general was in one of his impulsive humors in which nothing definite could be settled upon. Colonel Livingston had another appointment for tomorrow, after which Mr. Bissell has promised to take the case before the present.

The Day's Appointments.

The president has made the following appointments: Darius M. Ingraham, of Maine, to be consul general of the United States at Singapore straits settlement.

To be consuls of the United States—W. S. Campbell, of New York, at New Castle, England; John R. Hobley, of Atlanta, Ga.; Benedict, of Minnesota, at Cape Town, Africa; James A. Demarest, of New Jersey, at Brooklyn, Canada; Joe Lindsay, of Vermont, at Caistorock, Canada; Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, at Puchau, China; Thomas C. Jones, of Kentucky, at Manila, Madrid, Jesse W. Sparks, of Tennessee, at Piedras Negras, Mexico; John H. Copinger, of Illinois, at Toronto, Canada; Benjamin D. Williams, of Alabama, to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, act approved January 14, 1880; Bernard Arentzen, of Illinois, to be a special agent to make allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, act approved March 3, 1891.

J. R. McKenney was today appointed postmaster at Chestnut Gap in place of J. A. McKinney.

A Committee Cannot Go.

Vice President Stevenson and Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine of the senate, have reached the conclusion that it will be impossible to send a delegation from the east in time to be present at Senator Stanford's funeral, which is to take place at Menlo Park, Cal., on Saturday next. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and General Stephen White, of California, have been requested by telegram to represent the senate on the occasion. Similar action, it is understood, has been undertaken by Speaker Crisp, on the part of the house.

In Charge of a Temporary Examiner.

Comptroller Eckles has appointed Frederick N. Pauley a temporary bank examiner, and placed him in charge of the First National bank and the Consolidated National bank of San Diego, Cal., which closed their doors for business yesterday. The capital of the First National bank is \$300,000, and at the date of the last report the resources were stated at about \$380,000. The capital of the Consolidated National bank is \$250,000, and at the date of the last report the nominal resources were stated at about \$122,000.

Cut Down the Salaries.

Eighty-seven special examiners of the pension office have been reappointed to take effect July 1st. The law has always limited their appointments to one year and the salary is reduced for the fiscal year from \$1,400 to \$1,300. Among those reappointed are the following: Charles B. Anderson, Louisiana; Alfred Bates, West Virginia; Daniel L. Bedinger, of Kentucky; Frank E. Browne, of Missouri; John H. Bostick, of Missouri; Joseph H. Carr, of Ohio; Henry G. Duran, of West Virginia; Joseph Hall, of Missouri; Charles Hanbuck, of Texas; H. P. Maxwell, of Tennessee; Edward McCor-  
nel, of Missouri; Felix H. Pipes, of West Virginia; Frank H. Ruppert, of Kentucky; William S. Rutherford, of Mississippi; Alfred N. Seeger, of Kentucky; John F. Stewart, of Kentucky; Charles Slavens, of Missouri.

New Quarantine Regulations.

Secretary Carlisle has instructed all treasury officers and consular officers that the quarantine regulations of the treasury department, approved by the secretary of the treasury February 24, 1893, and April 4, 1893, with subsequent circulars and amendments, supersede all circular quarantine regulations previously issued; and all quarantine circulars issued prior to the date of approval, and said regulations are hereby revoked. Collectors of customs in enforcing the provisions of the quarantine laws and regulations, deny entry to vessels or containing the same are directed to report immediately by telegraph to the superintendent of the general office of the Marine hospital service, the reasons therefor and other necessary information.

While the quarantine rules cannot be re-

laxed, no unnecessary detention to vessels shall be caused in enforcing the same, as it is the purpose of the department to facilitate commerce in every proper way consistent with the public safety. One of the first matters of importance which will be presented to the next congress will be the framing of a national board of health, with headquarters in this city. This board, as desired by the projectors, is to co-operate with the state and municipal authorities in the matter of quarantine. The board is to be presided over by a physician whose tenure shall only be determined by death, misbehavior or inefficiency. Its executive committee will be chosen by the United States from state and territorial representatives, and in addition is to have as assistants, the surgeon general of the army, navy and marine hospital service. The body of the national board is to consist of a representative of the medical profession of each state and territory, appointed by the responsible account of his special fitness, and for a term not less than six years. The national board is to meet in the city not often than once in two years unless specially convened in case of emergency. The board is to be the court of appeals and the one likely to result in serious controversy, as well as the board of arbitration, legislative, judicial and executive powers of an independent character.

July Interest Is Payable Now.

Secretary Carlisle has modified the announcement that the prepayment of the east would bring in more money. He has now decided that payment may be made as fast as delivery of the checks can be effected, and the treasurer of the United States have been instructed accordingly. Holders of four cent postage due stamps are present for payment for postage without rebate, and owners of the checks for July interest may be drawn upon the board.

Helping the California Banks.

Extensive shipments by telegraph from New York to San Francisco were made to-day by direction of United States Treasurer Morton. The bank failures of yesterday in the Pacific coast evidently caused the banks to increase their supply of ready money to meet any emergency that may arise. This money is transferred in a simple manner. A bank in San Francisco telegraphs its New York correspondent to wire him the amount of the liability, it is said, of the chief clerk to make up the pay rolls in time. Be this as it may, there is no connection whatever between the two institutions more than in the way of banking convenience, the First National merely being the bank through which the company does its business. This afternoon, the president of the chamber of commerce, a resolution was passed expressing the utmost confidence in the solvency and integrity of the bank and proffering to cash all checks should it become necessary. Seven banks voted for the resolution. The ultimate consequence will be the rumor that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company has been thrown into the hands of a receiver. The miners will be paid off tomorrow, as was stated last Saturday.

## IT STOOD THE RUN.

Birmingham's First National Bank  
Did Not Waver.

## DEPOSITORS GOT THEIR MONEY.

And When They Found It Had  
Plenty They Returned.

## THE MINERS CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

The Failure of the Tennessee Coal, Iron  
and Railway Company to Pay Off  
Made Small Creditors Uneasy.

Birmingham, Ala., June 22.—(Special)—The verdict in the Borden case was a right one, I have had but one opinion since I first talked with Miss Borden that is that she is innocent. I have seen her a great many times, too, and she was very near to me. The jurors had made up their minds and were ready to render a verdict before they left their seats. But they thought it would not be entirely within the bounds of propriety unless they retired, and they did so. Miss Borden has said to me that the Borden murders were as much a mystery to her as to any one. I can only account for the wide-spread difference of opinion among the people of the country as to her innocence or guilt in this way: Before the trial, there were all sorts of conclusions formed, based on anything but the evidence in the case. During the trial, I received about fifty letters from cranks confessing the Borden murders."

AGENT FOR A BOBS MINT.

Counterfeits in the Mountains of Alabama  
Have a Stick Scheme.

Birmingham, Ala., June 22.—(Special)—Postoffice Inspector M. J. Murray, one, C. E. Bryant, of Blount county, today in charge of passing counterfeit money. Bryant said he was the business man of a gang of counterfeiters in Marshall and Etowah counties. He received the money from the bank in the ravines of Sand mountain, postoffice and exchange it for currency. In some instances he would send it in and request currency sent to another name at some other postoffice, and then trade it between the postoffices of Blount and Etowah county. Between the postoffices of Blount and Etowah county, he was detected and captured. The defendant made of a composition of saltpeter, sulfur, and charcoal. The money was first detected on account of its light weight, this being the only noticeable difference in it. There is a big institution of science on Sand Mountain, some where, and the officers say they will soon locate and capture it.

SHOOTING IN A CHURCH,  
A Jealous Young Man Shoots a Young Lady  
and Attempts Suicide.

Norwalk, O., June 22.—The attendants at a church social given at the German Lutheran church, this city, last night, were greatly horrified when one of the visitors, Frank Schoeller, drew a pistol, shooting and wounding Miss Lena Linder in the arm and side and then shooting himself in the breast. He had asked the young lady to go to supper with him but she declined. His jealousy was aroused by her going with another man, and just as she turned into the Sunday school room he leveled a pistol at her and then at himself with the results above stated. Schoeller is in a very critical condition. The young lady will recover.

COFFEE MERCHANTS FAIL.

And It Caused Excitement in New York  
Financial Circles.

New York, June 22.—Henry Sheldon &amp; Co., coffee and tea commission merchants, failed this afternoon. The law firm of Taylor &amp; Clark, attorneys for the firm, the firm is one of the best known in town and did a large business. At the front street house it was stated that afternoon that the three Sheldon brothers had no statement could be made public. At the offices of Lawyers Taylor &amp; Parker it was said that Sheldon &amp; Co. had decided to suspend in preference to making any formal assignment.

The firm will then clean up its business and will only be liable to the value of its assets, but they will run up to a considerable sum. The liabilities will amount to \$200,000 at least. The cause of the failure was not known, but it was due to the heavy losses in the coffee market. The Sheldons always refrained from speculating. It is all due to the stricken in the money market.

Other Business Disasters.

The disbarment proceedings in the case of Church &amp; Church, against W. E. Smith, the late commissioner of patents; Cieri, Clerk Bennett, and Foster &amp; Freeman, attorneys for the American Bell Telephone Company, were begun this afternoon. The front street house was closed this afternoon and these three Sheldon brothers had no statement could be made public. At the offices of Lawyers Taylor &amp; Parker it was said that Sheldon &amp; Co. had decided to suspend in preference to making any formal assignment.

The disbarment proceedings in the case of the two lawyers—We have not an exact idea yet as to the value of the assets, but they will run up to a considerable sum. The liabilities will amount to \$200,000 at least. The cause of the failure was not known, but it was due to the heavy losses in the coffee market. The Sheldons always refrained from speculating. It is all due to the stricken in the money market.

SETTLED WITH A LOAD OF SLUGS.

An Uncle in Alabama Kills His Nephew in  
Gold Mine.

Birmingham, Ala., June 22.—(Special)—Yesterday near New Hope, in Marshall county, a brutal killing was committed. Jacob Williams, a farmer, had heard that his nephew, Robert Williams, had connived him in some way with the recent burning of a barn in the neighborhood. He took his shotgun and fired it with slugs and went in search of his nephew. The boy had run into his house and told him what he had learned. Robert asked him to wait a minute, saying: "I will go with you to the parties." Jacob Williams had no time to settle with his nephew, but he had learned that his nephew was with the Sheldons, always refrained from speculating. It is all due to the stricken in the money market.

The rain and wind came simultaneously.

The approach of the threatening cloud was seen from a distance, and those who lived in inns and houses hurried away to some neighbors who had a more substantial building.

While consternation reigned among the people and the mighty destruction of property was in progress, and the lightning bolts were striking, the people who had been watching the American and the British flags, and the British flag, were still flying.

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## STORM SWEPT.

A Cyclone Swoops Down Toward Atlanta but Splits on the City's Edge.

## THERE WERE FURIES IN THE WIND.

Tall Buildings Trembled and So Did Those Who Remained in Them—Considerable Damage Done to Crops.

The storm which swept across the state to the north of Atlanta yesterday afternoon, broke over the city about 4 o'clock.

A great black threatening cloud swooped down past the south end of Little Kennesaw mountain and came direct for the city. Its progress was noted while it was yet a long way off. As it approached, occupants of tall buildings began to calculate the time it would take to get to the ground. To the eye, the cloud did not seem to swerve to right or to left. It seemed to be grappling with Atlanta, a city whose bosom has long been that cyclones always go around it. Many an Atlantan did not have faith in that boast as the cloud came on.

As it crossed the Chattahoochee, there was a scampering. That it was a fierce storm could be easily seen. The cloud seemed to be sucking everything into its voracious maw for hundreds of yards on either side. The air became so filled with flying leaves and debris that the mass was as black as ink.

Presently, the little avant couriers of the terror swept through the streets, raising dust in clouds. Shutters and doors slammed and signs creaked. The streets were filled with people running hastily. In the neighborhood of Marietta and Forsyth, the pedestrians sought shelter under the approaches to the new iron and granite bridge. Scores rushed out of buildings and down the roadways under the bridge.

Suddenly the storm burst in all its fury over the city. The rain descended in a flood. It was the realization of what all had so often heard—a cloudburst.

The wind blew fifty miles an hour. Tall buildings trembled but they did no more than that.

It was well said that the keen-eyed watchers saw the cloud split, seemingly on the very edge of the city. One great wing veered around to the south and the other bent around on the north side of the city.

For nearly half an hour the rain fell. When it ceased, no great damage had been done. The crowds under each end of the Forsyth street bridge appeared. And in those who sought refuge there were men prominent in business and city affairs.

In south Atlanta, however, damage was done to small buildings and fruit trees. All through the country, along the path of the storm, the fruit trees were stripped and the corn crops were ruined.

**WEATHER SYNOPTIC AND FORECAST.**

Shows, many of them moderately heavy, prevailed yesterday over a considerable portion of the country to the east of the Mississippi river. West of the Mississippi, there was little precipitation. In Atlanta there was a moderate amount of rain, a short time after 1 o'clock of short duration and little consequence, and one a little after 3 o'clock. The latter, accompanied by a high wind, was somewhat phenomenal for its suddenness and violence, though lasting only a few minutes. Predicting this, the meteorologist, in his forecast, said that the storm would be over before the rain began. The wind suddenly increased and the rain began to fall. The wind, however, did not last long, and the rain stopped almost as suddenly as it began.

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## MACON'S SEWERS

May Be Deferred Although the City  
Voted to Issue Bonds.

## ILLEGAL VOTING IS CHARGED.

Some of the Citizens Are Talking of Applying for an Injunction—Mr. Justice Jackson Invited to Stop Over.

Macon, Ga., June 22.—(Special)—Will an injunction be issued to restrain the city of Macon from issuing \$200,000 of bonds to sewer the city? That is now the question the people of Macon are asking. By a majority of nearly 2,300 Macon voted yesterday to issue bonds to build a system of sanitary sewers, but certain gentlemen may seek to enjoin the issuance. Two of the grounds may be that a large number of illegal votes were cast in yesterday's election and that the water supply at present is not sufficient to flush sewers and meet all the other demands of the public. But the strongest point perhaps is this; and upon it the contestants may base their case: Has the bond commission of the city the right to make a contract with the mayor and council to buy the sewer bonds with money paid to the bond commission to be set aside as a sacred fund or trust to be applied to the payment of the present bonded indebtedness of the city at maturity, which now amounts to \$50,000? Can the life of the bond commission, which expires seventeen years before the proposed sewer bonds mature, be extended by act of the legislature? Will parties residing outside of the city who are holders of the present bonds of Macon become restless and uneasy if the bond commission is unable to pay the sewer bonds under the conditions named and if foreign bond holders seek to enjoin the issuance of the sewer bonds? There are other points that may be argued against the issuance, but it is not the purpose of this correspondence to open up a discussion of the question as to the issuance of the sewer bonds. Let us now return to the issue at hand in a spirit to give the news and not with a desire to antagonize the bonds.

The fact cannot be denied that the injunction may be brought. Two firms of Macon lawyers said today there are good grounds why the injunction should issue. If the courts sustain the validity of the ordinance under which the election was held and the legality of the contract with the bond commission the sewer bonds will be strengthened and made rock-bottom and gilt-edge.

## Justice Jackson Invited.

Judge Emory Speer, of the district and circuit courts, and the chief of the district of Georgia, has invited Justice H. L. Jackson, son of the United States supreme bench, to be his guest in Macon while en route to Savannah, to hear the Central railroad case, on June 26th. It is expected that Justice Jackson may arrive Saturday. If he does he will be present during the trial of the Central and Macon in order that he may get a just conception of the magnitude and value of the Central railroad plant in this city. Nearly 1,000 men are engaged in the shops of the Central road here, and if Justice Jackson can see this large number of men at one time engaged in their daily labor, he will get a vivid impression of the great interests committed to his judgment and wisdom for protection, preservation and settlement.

## Big Law suit.

Bibb superior court is engaged today in the hearing of the suit of Mrs. B. M. Brantley vs. the Central railroad, for \$100,000, for damages sustained by the railroad, which happened at the yard of the road, in this city, in 1888. The deceased was a yard conductor. He jumped off a moving engine to a parallel track on which was a backing engine. No bell was rung and another still rung when Brantley did not stop the engine. It struck him in the thigh and with a railroad's instinct of danger, he promptly leaped from the track and in doing so his neck was broken against the end of a plank and was broken.

## Big Prize for Melons.

A large number of watermelons are being shipped through Macon now to the northern markets. The Georgia Southern and Florida road had seventy-five cars in transit last night. Shippers are receiving good prices for melons. They net the grower or grower about \$1.25 per car and some of the shippers are being offered \$1.10 per car on the track at the station from where shipped. These are good prices and at this time there is fine prospect of a good growing. No as many melons are being shipped Chicago as it was at first thought would be the case. A few weeks ago it was believed that the great crowds at the world's fair would create an immense demand for melons, but many shippers fear that the market in Chicago might thus get overstocked and as a matter of precaution, are shipping to other cities.

## Hardenman's Legal Opinion.

Hon. J. L. Hardenman, attorney for Bibb county, rendered his opinion to the county commissioners today on the legal questions involved in the building of a new bridge over Ocmulgee river at the foot of First street. He advised the commissioners this morning, would be the case, that the commissioners have a right to build the bridge within three miles of the present bridge and within the city limits if the consent of the mayor and council is given thereto. The only other point of especial legal interest is that when the commissioners begin to organize, over the bonds that may be issued to build the bridge the commissioners will have to provide a sinking fund. The present proposition of the commissioners is not to retire any of the bonds until ten years hence. In this event a sinking fund must be provided.

## Newspaper Notes.

Rev. H. C. Combs, of the Christian church, and Miss Lila Erwin were married today. Mr. Combs is a young gentleman of fine intelligence and splendid address, a good preacher and cultured gentleman. The bride is quite handsome and possessed of many traits of character and grace of person that make her lovely and admired.

Judge Emory Speer has returned from Athens, where he attended the commencement of the State university. His speeches were as greatly pleased with the audience as any that the students were admirable, and he is impressed with the fact that the oratory and rhetoric that made the university famous in days gone by, still live.

Mr. J. W. Appleby, of the Central railroad, has come to town to collect internal revenue for the northern district of Georgia and not on you.

Keep your names off the petition of Captain John A. Crawford for a bridge over the Ocmulgee river at the foot of First street. He is a good man, but he is not a good man to be a bridge builder.

With the first blottches or eruptions that are seen on the symptoms, you need this medicine. It will rouse every organ into healthy action, thoroughly cleanse and repair your system, and build up needed flesh, health and strength. It's the most stomach Skin or Scalp affection; in the worst forms of Scrofula; in every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

No such medicine by a tricky dealer, that is better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

A certain and lasting cure, for the worst Cataract in the Head, is guaranteed by the makers of Dr. S. S. Miller's Remedy.

## A WHITE CAP DIES.

He Was Shot a Month Ago by One of His Own Party.

## HE CONFESSED TO HIS DOCTORS.

Hun Rogers, Who Killed Two Men, Is in Jail—The People of Washington County Will Make an Example of Him.

Sandersville, Ga., June 22.—(Special)—The second chapter of the white cap outrage ended Tuesday night in the death of Mr. William Downs, one of the men that was in the party that made the attack on Junius Lawrence in the lower part of Washington county on Sunday night, May 21st.

The white caps went to Lawrence's house and called him out for the purpose of whipping him. He knocked them down as fast as they closed around him and one of them jerked out his pistol and shot him. William Downs was shot in the right eye in the same night. Dr. Peacock was called to see him in consultation with Dr. P. B. Bedingfield and to them Downs said that he had been shot at Julius Lawrence's by Hun Rogers and that the latter had also shot Lawrence. This confession was made in confidence and on promise that the physicians would not divulge the secret. They felt that they were bound by promises to keep the secret, but the physician had no right to keep the secret, and to them it was a sacred trust to them, but the case assumed such serious aspects that they were forced to do so at the preliminary investigation before the justice court. Four others were named by Downs, but they all ran away before they could be arrested and are still at large. Downs and Rogers were both arrested and

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ATLANTA, GA., June 23, 1893.

## The Mayor's Street Tax Veto.

The Constitution welcomes Mayor Goodwin's veto of the street tax section of the general tax ordinance.

We called attention yesterday to the injustice of this tax, and protested against its proposed increase, showing at the same time that the majority of our leading southern cities get along without imposing such a vexatious burden upon their citizens.

The mayor is exactly on our line. He thinks it doubtful whether the tax should be continued at all any longer than a charter amendment can be obtained abolishing it entirely. Under the charter as it stands the tax must be maintained, but it can be made as low as \$1.

We take no stock in the point suggested by the advocates of the three-dollar tax that it is needed in order to reach non-property holding persons who move to Atlanta in order to educate their children in our public schools. Admitting that the cost of educating each child in the city is \$14, Atlanta can well afford to pledge free education to the children of all who desire to seek homes among us. The newcomers may be non-property holders in the sense of owning no real estate, but it is plain that they must do something for a living or be possessed of some means.

They spend the money they bring with them here or go to work and earn salaries and wages, which they keep in circulation. There is no reason why a high street tax should be aimed at this class, or any other class. There is plenty of room here for new settlers, and it is not the policy of our city to impose burdens upon them. They will be heartily welcomed, and our educational and other advantages will be gladly shared by which they have been subjected.

a heavy demand for wheat and other American products, and gold is coming this way again in spite of the efforts of Wall street. The "object lesson" of the past few months is not a new one. In the recent past we have seen three men hold up the cotton crop and drive thousands of English factory operatives to the verge of starvation. We have seen one man tie up the wheat crop and another man corner the pork output. It is just as easy under certain conditions for a few men in Wall street to make gold disappear as it was for the other speculators to control cotton, wheat and pork. They have it in their power, as Chauncey Depew said, to bring on a depression or a general financial panic in twenty-four hours if they choose to do it.

Now, we cannot afford to have the money power lodged in the hands of a few speculators whose greed or spite may at any time give us a disastrous "object lesson." Our financial situation depends upon the speedy carrying out of the pledges of the democratic platform. We must get the Sherman law out of the way because it is a stumbling block. But, unsatisfactory as it is, we must, in repeating it, put the silver plank of our platform into practical operation. When we do that and repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes, and cut the tariff down to a revenue basis, we shall enter a long era of general prosperity, and the country will be freed from the oppressive domination of Wall street.

## A Brooklyn Outrage.

There is general indignation throughout the country over the recent police outrage in Brooklyn.

Captain Andersen and some of the sailors of the Norwegian ship, *Viking*, on their way with their vessel to the world's fair, stopped in New York and visited Brooklyn.

Last night these strangers were waylaid by a gang of roughs. They beat off their assailants and then the police appeared on the scene and arrested the Norwegians. They were carried to the police station in a patrol wagon, and when the authorities learned that they were the nation's invited guests the prisoners were informed that they could go if they would plead guilty. This offer was indignantly rejected, and the police judge set their case for next Monday, hoping that their Chicago engagement would force them to plead guilty in order to secure their release.

The sailors, however, are not to be bulldozed, and they will not only be vindicated, but they are already receiving many apologies for the insult to which they have been subjected.

## The Four Year Tenure.

We are unwilling to give credence to the report that Mr. Cleveland is disposed to allow Postmaster Lewis to remain in office until his commission expires in December, instead of appointing a successor to take his place on the 11th of August, when he will have actually served four years.

In the case of competent republican officials, with no charges against them, we have nothing to say as to why the four years rule should not prevail, but such officials should hold office no longer than four years from the time they take charge of their posts, and then they should step down to make room for their democratic successors. The fact that their belated commissions would extend their terms beyond four years should not be allowed to embarrass the nation.

Postmaster Lewis will have held his office four years on the 11th of August, and that date should be the expiration of his term. To retain him until the 23d of December because his commission was issued on that day cannot be justified by any sound reason. Under such a ruling a commission not issued until an official had been actively engaged in his duties for a year would cause him to be retained twelve months under a democratic administration.

We cannot believe that Mr. Cleveland has made or intends to make such a ruling. It would be grossly unjust to the democratic party.

The three-dollar street tax is dead. The Constitution is glad to announce that its editorial protest took such prompt effect.

In our opinion, and we believe it expresses the sentiment of the city, the aldermanic board made a mistake in concurring in the council's increase in the street tax. We think the matter should have been dropped with the mayor's veto.

## The Movement of Gold.

When a panic is threatened, when banks and business houses fall, and when trade and industry languish the gold sharks say that the Sherman law is responsible for it all. When gold goes to Europe at the rate of millions of dollars per month these same gold sharks point to the Sherman law as the cause.

But gold is now returning from Europe. Our telegrams yesterday noted a shipment of \$500,000 from England, and mentioned another probable shipment of \$1,000,000. How will this be explained? Will the Sherman law figure in this case?

The fact is, the Sherman law is not the only cause of the present financial depression and the recent outflow of gold to Europe. We have no defense to make for the law. It is a miserable makeshift, and congress should lose no time, when it assembles, in putting it aside for a satisfactory substitute that will give us the free and unlimited coinage of silver as promised in the Chicago platform.

The movement of gold to Europe was caused by artificial conditions controlled by the gold sharks on both sides of the Atlantic. The Sherman law has no more to do with the matter now than it had two weeks or two months or two years ago. With the advent of Mr. Cleveland's administration the Wall street money kings, co-operating with their allies in Europe, started out to give the country an "object lesson." They combined together to make a raid on the treasury and drew out all the gold they could lay their hands on, and then they played into the hands of their partners in Europe. The idea was to force our government to issue more bonds in exchange for gold, thus perpetuating the national banking system. The conspiracy to extract the gold from the treasury and export it to Europe was intended to force financial legislation in the interests of Wall street legislation that would repeal the Sherman law and leave silver completely demonetized.

The signs of the times indicate the failure of this scheme. The necessities of the nations over the sea have caused

and the irresponsibility of The Recorder's jury it might have returned a verdict of "not proven," an old Scotch form not generally employed in these days.

It is gratifying to know that both juries agree on the main point, viz: that Lizzie Borden is not guilty under the law, which is the only standard by which such cases can be safely judged.

## Seventy Years Ago.

Two North Carolina papers, The Wilmington Messenger and The Warrenton Record, have been looking backward to see how the southern farmers lived seventy years ago.

At that time cotton was sold in the seed, and averaged 2 cents a pound, or a little under. It was hauled by wagon and the freight was high. Tobacco sold at from \$3 to \$4 per hundred—the same grade which now brings \$50 per a pair.

What did these farmers pay for their supplies? They bought calico at 25 cents a yard, from 6 to 10 cents a pound, salt at \$3.50 a sack, brown sugar at 10 or 12 cents a pound, loaf sugar at 20 or 25 cents, tea at from 10 to 25 cents, blankets at from \$5 to \$15 a pair.

Yet they lived well and prospered. The people steadily grew rich, bought slaves, built fine houses and had money to lend. There is only one way to account for it. The farmers made their own provisions and lived at home. Their lives were simpler and their wants fewer than at the present time.

A return to the old policy of producing our food stuffs would soon make the south rich. The indebtedness of our people has been greatly reduced in the past few years, and there is no reason why they should not forge rapidly ahead.

## Fighting Columbus.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. McArthur, of New York, continues his war upon Columbus, and is evidently determined to make it hot for the bones of the great navigator.

According to Dr. McArthur, Columbus was a bold, bad man—immoral, treacherous and a sinner of remarkable versatility. He says:

I am satisfied from my reading that Columbus was a bold, bad man—nothing else. He was a bad, moral character, but he did not commit the credit he received. It is a matter for relating that he discovered South America and not our own country.

It is generally believed that Columbus landed on an island in short distance from the coast of North America, but his enemies want to make it appear that the island was off the coast of Brazil.

The doctor and his crowd should go in for celebrating the discovery of America by the Norsemen who were here nearly 500 years before Columbus, or they might recognize the claims of the Irish to the discovery of our continent. There is no objection to another celebration, but Columbus is in the lead, and there is a disposition all over the world to honor him as the explorer who first brought America to the notice of oldfashioned nations.

## Why They Favor Repeat.

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## CAPITOL.

of the State Are  
to Encamp.

## ON THE GROUNDS

Force Can Enter This  
Northern Grants  
Partial Pardon.

of Georgia are look  
great time of it at Camp  
at the annual encamp-

board at its last ses-  
sion that the half of  
the state should go to the en-  
campment deemed advanta-  
geous to be adopted because  
it was appropriated at the last  
annual assembly for the run-  
ning out.

bered that the legislature  
had appropriated \$50,000 for the military  
and the salary of the  
and all the expenses of his  
is deducted, there will  
be left of the general fund  
of the entire forces of  
the state.

ing them all there, taxing  
them there but a short  
time to be the wiser plan  
the forces there this year  
to go next year. This will  
keep one division at the  
they could have, if  
en divided by the ex-  
camps. This plan will  
therefore, to go more  
training of the camp than  
in there for a few days

and dollars for this year  
with the amount of the  
of the state that are en-  
next year the other half  
to come for that year,  
one for two years.

some improvements made  
down at Griffin recently.

The barracks have been  
newly placed oak grove that crowns the  
the ground.

ed improvements have also  
ride range. Special at-  
to the target practice this  
e has been met very  
y long now before  
all open and the military  
in charge are sparing no  
to make it what it ought  
improve will last several  
the members of the committee  
Chairman Nelms put their heads together  
and appoint that committee. He moved,  
further, that a recess be taken of ten  
minutes so that the committees might be  
called to order.

First will it be advantageous for West  
End to come to Atlanta?

Second, will it be advantageous for At-  
lanta to have her come?

These are the two questions to be de-  
cided.

The joint committee was formally or-  
ganized yesterday and took up the business  
before the meeting with a determination to  
knock right down to business and settle  
the question of annexation as wisely as  
possible on behalf of the two cities.

The meeting of the joint committee was  
called to order by Mr. Albert Howell, of  
the West End council committee, and the  
nominated Mayor Goodwin as permanent  
chairman of the joint committee.

This motion prevailed, and on motion of  
Mr. Beale, of the Atlanta council, Mayor  
Nelms, of West End, was made chairman  
in temporary charge of the committee, and  
the nominating Mayor Goodwin as permanent  
secretary of the joint committee.

Mr. Goodwin, in taking the chair, said  
a word or two about the purposes of the  
conference, and expressed his thanks for  
the consideration that had been shown him  
in making him permanent chairman. He  
said that much depended upon the spirit  
with which the members of the committee  
proceeded with the discussion of this im-  
portant question of annexation.

We ought to go about it with that  
faimidness that it rightfully demands,

and if I do not, I will always be

right and recommend to the joint commit-  
tee just what is needed to put West End

in good shape as an attractive ward of  
the city of Atlanta.

"No Whisky; We All Say That."

"But, hold on, gentlemen," said Mayor  
Nelms, as the members of the joint committee  
are thinking the question over.

"Hold on, here: there is one thing

that I want to talk with you about before  
this meeting breaks up. We people of

West End have a cause in our charter  
of incorporation, and that is the

the right to get the expenses of the  
soldiers to and from the fair.

**Parsons Granted.**

as busy again with the ap-  
plication from the citizens and  
over the evidence in  
granted pardons to one  
in the name of that which tells of  
of the condemned and pardoned.

At a full session of the committee  
entended him on the jury's

in the name of the authority  
this scheme failed because  
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# Wedding Invitations.

artistically and promptly engraved. All work done in our own establishment in this city. Send for our estimates and samples.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,  
JEWELERS,  
47 WHITEHALL STREET.

**"vanderbilt!"**

was wrong—we say "the public be blessed"—we need you—parasites, as it were—when you want good old whisky, absolutely pure, for family or medicinal use, we're the people: wines too—and brandy—and such.

bluthenthal & bickart,

"b. & b."

44 and 46, marlotta street. phone, 373.

"canadian club."

"schitz beer."

"george goutet champagne."

"four aces whisky."

MR. MAY'S PLAN.

Leave your prejudice at home, bring your will with you. Come entirely unpledged to any party or platform. If we cannot show you better goods for less money than any one, we will not ask your custom. If we can we want your trade, as it benefits you and me directly and the community at large indirectly. ONE-HALF you spend with us goes towards keeping up at least 50 families in this city. We ask no favor except that you come and see us.

MAY MANTEL CO.,  
115 to 119 W. Mitchell St.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes  
AND TIME LOCKS.

AGENTS FOR MOSLER SAFE CO.'S CELEBRATED  
SCREW-DOOR BANK SAFES.

Second-hand Fire Proof Safes at lowest

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20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

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SPECIALIST IN  
Chronic, Nervous, Blood  
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VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured without operation, at home, with no interruption of business.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those disabled by disease, physically incapacitated, quickly restored.

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three thousand merchants now sell Hawkins spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.

THE HAWKINS FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision; no charge for lenses; no charge for frames; no charge for fitting.

Established for twenty-three years ago.

TAX NOTICE.

Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed.

T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver.

June 15 to July 1.

Where did you get that fine Carriage? Why, from the Standard Wagon Company, of course.

They lead in style, quality price and variety.

House full—trainloads coming. Call early and avoid the rush.

Standard Wagon Co.,  
38 and 40 Walton Street.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

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THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.

NO. 108 CANAL STREET.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## A HUSBAND'S BLOWS.

Mrs. Pat Whalen Is Forced to Have Her Husband Arrested.

HE KNOCKED OUT TWO OF HER TEETH

Weak, and with a Young Child in Her Arms, She Is Maltreated by Her Big Husband.

Her face bruised and swollen and with two front teeth missing, all from her brutal husband's blows, Mrs. Pat Whalen tearfully told the story of his intolerable treatment to Recorder Calhoun in police court yesterday afternoon. She had come to the police court for justice as a final resort, after she had found patient submission to the blows of her husband and tearful pleadings to him unavailing.

Pat Whalen is a big red-faced man who makes frequent visits to Judge Calhoun's court, not because he likes to go, but generally under compulsion. He has a fatal fondness for drink, and when under its influence, is hard to manage. The life of his wife, a very patient, industrious woman has been rendered miserable by his hard looks and inconsiderate treatment of her.

Not wishing to cause Whalen trouble, and above all, desiring to keep the secret troubles of her family as quiet as possible, she bore much ill treatment in silence, not even calling in the neighbors. Frequently her husband would come in drunk and use her roughly, but she never made any open complaint. Patrolman McCalla says that it has come to his knowledge within the last few days that several days ago Whalen went home and attacked his wife. He dealt her a powerful blow in the mouth, cutting her lips severely and knocking out two teeth. Smearing with pain and mortification as she was, Mrs. Whalen let her husband go without punishment. The case was never reported to the police.

Yesterday morning Whalen went home in an extremely bad temper, in a very bad mood, as is usual with him when he is drinking, and he began to quarrel at his wife. Mrs. Whalen is the mother of a very young child and was in no condition to bear her husband's angry talk. He became enraged and assaulted her. When she cried out, he hit her again. This afternoon one side of her face was hidden from view—cover the wounds she had received.

Unable to bear the blows and angry conduct of her husband, Mrs. Whalen went in search of a patrolman. She found Patrolman Calhoun and reported him to arrest. Patrolman McCalla, who was on duty, told the story of her husband's assault, weeping as she told it. Patrolman McCalla said the facts in the case were such that a state case should be made and that Whalen ought not to be allowed to escape with the punishment of a fine. Mrs. Whalen let her husband go without punishment. The case was never reported to the police.

Miss Mary Lou Jackson as the queen of the fairies will present a lovely and enchanting picture in her fairy dances.

There will be marches and songs and dances and a world of beautiful and entrancing scenes.

A new and startling feature will be the advent of a polar bear in fairyland. The great white bear will cause intense excitement among the fairies.

The price of admission is one dollar for the evening and fifty cents for the matinee performance.

Tickets are now on sale.

## WILL BE BEAUTIFUL.

The Brilliant Spectacular Presentation of "Eurxhandj."

BUY YOUR TICKETS, SEE THE FINEST

Of Amateur Performances, and at the Same Time Help One of the Worthiest Institutions That Ever Deserved Aid.

This evening at 8:30 o'clock the beautiful, brilliant and grand spectacular of "Eurxhandj" will take place at DeGiv's opera house. It will be repeated at Saturday matinee at 4 o'clock. This late hour for the matinee is fixed to avoid the heat of the early hours of the afternoon.

The proceeds go to the Home for the Friendless, one of the noblest charitable institutions in Atlanta.

The play of "Eurxhandj" was written by Professor Agostini. It is in the nature of a tragedy in which the beauties of fairyland are finely blended.

The leading role of Vertrose, the disbelieveful fairy, will be played by Miss Palmer Phelan. This little lady will have a most difficult part to play, but her dramatic talent, beauty and grace will make her equal to the occasion.

In one act Miss Phelan will descend from the clouds in a blaze of electric lights. This is something never before attempted in Atlanta, either by professionals or amateurs.

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READY-MADE MUSTARD PLASTERS

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